

**Unit 3 Key Terms**

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| Key Term | Definition |
| Accuracy | The degree of closeness of measurements of a quantity to the actual (or accepted) value. |
| **Arrowheads** | Arrowheads are used to indicate the end of a dimension line or leader. |
| Caliper | A measuring instrument having two adjustable jaws typically used to measure diameter or thickness. |
| Class Interval | A group of values that is used to analyze the distribution of data. |
| Convert | To change money, stocks, or units in which a quantity is expressed into others of a different kind. |
| Data | Facts and statistics used for reference or analysis. |
| Data Set | A group of individual values or bits of information that are related in some way or have some common characteristic or attribute. |
| Dimension | A measurable extent, such as the three principal dimensions of an object as in width, height, and depth. |
| Dimension Lines | A line which represents distance. |
| Dot Plot | See line plot. |
| Frequency | The rate at which something occurs over a particular period or in a given sample. |
| Graph | A diagram showing the relation between variable quantities, typically of two variables measured along a pair of lines at right angles. |
| Histogram | A graph of vertical bars representing the frequency distribution of a set of data. |
| International Organization for Standardization (ISO) | A non-governmental global organization whose principal activity is the development of technical standards through consensus. |
| International System of Units (SI) | An international system of units of measurement consisting of seven base units. |
| Line Plot | A method of visually displaying a distribution of data values where each data value is shown as a dot or mark above a number line. Also known as a dot plot. |
| Mean | A measure of center in a set of numerical data, computed by adding the values in a list and then dividing by the number of values in the list. |
| Measure | To determine the size, amount, or degree of an object by comparison with a standard unit. |
| Median | A measure of center in a set of numerical data. The median of a list of values is the value appearing at the center of a sorted version of the list – or the mean of the two central values if the list contains an even number of values. |
| Mode | The value that occurs most frequently in a given data set. |
| Normal Distribution | A function that represents the distribution of variables as a symmetrical bell-shaped graph. |
| Numeric Constraint | A number value or algebraic equation that is used to control the size or location of a geometric figure. |
| Precision | The degree to which repeated measurements show the same result. |
| Scale | 1. A straight-edged strip of rigid material marked at regular intervals and used to measure distances. 2. A proportion between two sets of dimensions used in developing accurate, larger or smaller prototypes, or models of design ideas. |
| Scatter Plot | A graph in the coordinate plane representing a set of bivariate data. |
| Significant Digits | The digits in a decimal number that carry meaning contributing to the precision or accuracy of the quantity. |
| Standard Deviation | The distance of a value in a population (or sample) from the mean value of the population (or sample). |
| Statistics | Collection of methods for planning experiments, obtaining data, organizing, summarizing, presenting, analyzing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions based on data. |
| Unit | A standard quantity in terms of which other quantities may be expressed. |
| US Customary Measurement System | System of measurement used in the United States. |
| Variation | A change or slight difference in condition, amount, or level. |